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5	June 27, 2018
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21	BEFORE:
22	HON STUART M. BERNSTEIN
23	U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE
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25	ECRO: F. FERGUSON

Page 3 HEARING re Trustee's Twelfth Omnibus Motion to Disallow Claims, Solely with respect to claimant Peter Moskowitz HEARING re Conference re Motion for an Order Establishing Omnibus Proceeding for the Purpose of Determining the Existence, Duration, and Scope of the Ponzi Scheme at BLMIS HEARING re Conference re Letters submitted on June 6 [ECF Doc. # 348] & June 18 [ECF Doc. # 352] Transcribed by: Sonya Ledanski Hyde

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Page 8 1 PROCEEDINGS 2 THE COURT: Madoff. 3 MS. BELL: Your Honor, we filed an agenda with the 4 Court yesterday. 5 THE COURT: Do you have an extra copy? Oh, I have 6 it. Thank you. 7 MS. BELL: So we plan on proceeding in the order 8 of the agenda unless the Court would prefer otherwise. 9 THE COURT: No, we can start with the conference. 10 MS. BELL: Good morning, Your Honor. My name is 11 Stacey Bell. Baker Hostetler, counsel for the Trustee. We're here on a status conference on the Trustee's motion 12 13 for an order establishing an omnibus proceeding on the 14 existence, duration, or scope of the Ponzi scheme at BLMIS. 15 As the Court is aware, the Trustee filed his 16 motion on February 23rd in response to this Court's numerous 17 request to set up an omnibus proceeding to address the Ponzi 18 scheme at BLMIS, or as the Court as called it, the fraud 19 proceeding. 20 The goal, as established in the motion of the 21 Trustee -- Trustee's motion is to consolidate the remaining 22 good faith actions. And at the time we filed the motion, 23 there were 155 good faith actions; we're now down to 153. Two of those cases have been dismissed. And we received on 24 25 April 11th objections from eight law firms representing 106

of the 155 cases.

Since that time, that number has gone down to seven law firms because we're down to 153 cases. And so we've, over the last several weeks, been engaged in telephonic discussions with the Defendants, with the objecting Defendants.

We've also had, as of three weeks ago, a conference with the Defendants to go through some of the objections and to see how we can streamline the issues for the Court.

Two weeks ago we filed -- we haven't yet put in our reply, and I know that's part of what we'll do today, but two weeks ago, I filed a letter with the Court requesting an extension of time, an extension of 60 days, so that the parties would have additional time to continue those discussions.

We think, just based on the last meeting we had, that we're at least optimistic that we will be in a position to agree on a general framework as to what the omnibus proceeding would look like.

We've had numerous discussions about discovery and what the Trustee intends to include in the omnibus proceeding. And so we hope that the Court would give us the ability to continue those discussions, because we're optimistic that those will be fruitful.

Your Honor, I'm happy to go through anything you'd like to discuss. I think that just in the interest of judicial economy and in the interest of having the omnibus - - the Ponzi proceeding only once, as the Court has requested, the Trustee is amenable to making certain revisions to the proposed order, though we do think that the order as proposed is -- offers a practical solution to the issue of -- the common issue that runs across all cases.

And I don't think that there is any quibble on that, any quarrel on whether the issue of the Ponzi scheme at BLMIS is an issue that runs across all the cases that are remaining.

We do think it's a fair and efficient way to go about establishing that issue in having a proceeding on that issue. But I recognize, just based on the objections that we've received, that the Defendants -- and I don't propose to speak for them, nor do I think they would want me to -- that the Defendants have objected to just about every portion of the Trustee's proposed order.

THE COURT: But you said you'd made progress on those objections?

MS. BELL: I think we've made progress. And I don't know if there's someone from the defense group that would like to address this, but we've had discussions around if we were to do a consolidated proceeding that doesn't go all the way through trial. And, again, I'm not committing

to that here because we still think that what the Trustee has put forward is really the best solution to a difficult, a challenging question.

But if we were to do, for example, consolidated discovery, and I think that would get rid of many of the objections that the Defendants have around the stern issues, jury trial issues -- around due process concerns; the ability to litigate their own defenses.

And so the goal was to come up with something that would streamline the issues but get these cases moving, recognizing that we are trying to get -- not have inconsistent results. And in the interest of judicial economy, the Trustee is amenable to the extent that it doesn't negate the purpose of the omnibus proceeding.

Because if we agree to a procedure that doesn't accomplish what the Court has asked us to accomplish, then obviously that doesn't do the job that we need to do.

THE COURT: How do you deal with the Defendant's concerns about the right to a jury trial? Because you're asking me to make either findings of fact or proposed findings of fact in connection with the onset of the Ponzi scheme, right?

MS. BELL: Yes. I think, Your Honor, just based on the revised order that we're contemplating now, and again, I think further discussions with the Defendants would

Page 12 1 get us closer to figuring out whether this is something we 2 could agree to, but if we had consolidated discovery, then I think that issue would no longer be before Your Honor 3 because --4 5 THE COURT: But how would consolidated discovery 6 resolve a 7th Amendment objection? 7 MS. BELL: So, the idea would be for this 8 proceeding to go through the closed effect in expert 9 discovery -- or if we bifurcate the proceeding into two 10 parts. And so the first part would simply deal with 11 discovery and we would get all the cases -- they would 12 proceed on the same evidence. 13 Now, at the end of that part of the proceeding, 14 the Defendants, I'm sure, would make either a motion to 15 withdraw the reference or there would be arguments on 16 whether or not Your Honor could enter a final judgment. 17 It's our review, however, that the Court certainly could --18 many of these cases have claims that were filed and/or 19 objections pending... 20 THE COURT: Well, that's what I wanted to ask you. 21 In how many of these cases are there pending objections? 22 MS. BELL: I think we have those numbers here, Your Honor. Of the 106 cases -- and I'll get you that 23 number in a moment but --24 25 THE COURT: You said there were 153.

1 MS. BELL: There are -- so we started with 153. 2 The objecting Defendants represent at this point initially 106 but we dismissed one of those cases, so there are 105 3 cases that are represented here just by the objecting 4 5 Defendants. The other Defendants did not object to the 6 Trustee's option. 7 I do think, however, Your Honor, that if we have 8 consolidated discovery and the proceeding stops there, then 9 perhaps at the end of that proceeding -- and, again, the 10 Trustee -- we don't want to negotiate against ourselves, but 11 part of what we're trying to establish is, I think just 12 based on the Defendant's papers and the argument, the 13 discussions we've had, there is at least some openness to 14 having consolidated discovery. 15 If what's before the Court -- and the proposed 16 order before the Court would deal with just that issue, then 17 we could make a part two of this motion where we could fight over whether or not the Court can hear some of those cases. 18 I think 111 of the cases have claims, and 72 of those cases 19 20 -- 111 of the 153 have --21 THE COURT: These -- but not just objections. 22 Have -- what number did you say? 72? 23 MS. BELL: 111. 24 THE COURT: 111. 25 72 with objections. MS. BELL:

Page 14 1 THE COURT: They filed objections to the Trustee's 2 determination and those objections are still pending? 3 MS. BELL: Well --4 THE COURT: If they're not pending, I don't think 5 it implicates the claims allowance process. 6 MS. BELL: Your Honor, my colleague, Nick Cremona, 7 is prepared to argue that -- the issue on --8 THE COURT: I already addressed that in Apfelbaum, 9 I think. 10 MR. CREMORA: I completely agree, Your Honor. I think that there are -- to the -- in Apfelbaum, there, there 11 12 was a claim determination by the Trustee and no objection 13 was ever filed. 14 In the cases when we're speaking about these 72 15 cases, there are, from the Trustee's perspective, objections 16 to the Trustee's determination that are extant, that are 17 still outstanding and they're outstanding because there's 18 pending litigation. THE COURT: My recollection of the procedure was 19 20 the Trustee reviewed the claims, made a determination, and 21 then the creditor had 30 days, I think, to object. And 22 there are 72 unresolved objections, you're saying? MR. CREMORA: That's correct. 23 24 THE COURT: Okay. 25 MR. CREMORA: And they're unresolved, Your Honor,

because they are related to these adversary proceedings.

It is our position that those claims and the objections cannot be resolved until they are resolved in the context of the adversary proceeding because they raise the very same issues and defenses that are squarely before the Court in the adversary proceeding. And to give credence to any of those defenses would necessarily implicate the net equity in those claims objections.

And I would just point out just for the record, as

I'm sure Your Honor is aware, Judge Daniels recently

addressed this very issue in a decision where he denied

three motions to withdraw the reference that were filed by

Ms. Chaitman. And just so the Court is aware --

THE COURT: And then she withdrew her claims, right? Her objections?

MR. COOPER: Yes. And I would also like to say for the record, Your Honor, that the Trustee's position on the withdrawal of those claims, we view those as a legal nullity. Bankruptcy Rule 3006 specifically addresses the withdrawal of a claim. And when you have, in this instance, a claim that was filed, an objection interposed, a complaint that was filed in response, and the Claimant significantly participated in the underlying case, all three of which of those requirements have been met here by those Claimants -- one cannot do that unilaterally. That has to be done by

Pq 16 of 40 Page 16 1 notice motion and order of this Court. 2 Our view, again -- and we've brought this to the attention of the District Court -- is that those are legal 3 nullities. That can't be done unilaterally. It's our view 4 5 that you can't invoke the Bankruptcy Court's juris --6 THE COURT: But the origin of that rule is so you 7 couldn't circumvent the submission to the equitable jurisdiction of the Bankruptcy Court. 8 9 MR. COOPER: Precisely. 10 THE COURT: Right, right. 11 MS. BELL: But, Your Honor, I think it's our goal 12 to take those issues off the Court's -- off the table right 13 now if we're able to reach an agreement with the 14 Defendants... 15 THE COURT: So, what discovery do you think is 16 still open in these cases? My recollection -- I'll tell you 17 why I ask it -- my recollection is the only two issues were 18 expert discovery, or expert rebuttal reports, I guess, and 19 then expert discovery. And I think Ms. Chaitman had served 20 some subpoenas on other former employees of BLMIS. That was 21 all put off to the end of the Madoff deposition, which I 22 understand is not over now. So, other than that, what's 23 left? 24 MS. BELL: Yes, Your Honor, in both the Madoff Day

One Order and the Madoff Day Two Order, the Trustee -- and I

think the hearings relating to Madoff's deposition, the

Trustee reserved the right to seek additional fact discovery

and expert discovery.

And so what we're proposing in connection with the testimony that Madoff has given, frankly, and I think in a number of hearings before this Court we've all agreed that some new issues have come to the fore -- there are certainly new defenses that the Trustee gets -- we would like the opportunity to refute those defenses, both with fact witnesses in the same vain that we took Madoff's deposition -- there are a number of former BLMIS employees that we can now speak to, I think, as of -- up until January of last year, when cert was denied in the criminal proceeding, we didn't have the opportunity to speak with those former employees. We'd like the opportunity to do that.

In addition to that, there has been discovery skirmishes. And so I think what we're trying to set up in the omnibus proceeding is a framework for dealing with all those issues so that on this Ponzi issue all the Defendants are proceeding on the same record, the same factual stuff. So if there's a request for -- whatever the request is for, we can negotiate it in this proceeding what would be produced.

So I think we're looking for both fact discovery and expert discovery. And we had outlined some general

Pg 18 of 40 Page 18 perimeter -- parameters in our order. I think that we are open to having further discussions about those -- the types of discovery that the Court would allow. But I certainly think to refute Madoff's deposition and testimony we get both facts and expert discovery. THE COURT: All right. Let me hear from the Defendants. Thank you. Do any of the Defendants want to be heard? MR. MOSKOWITZ: I would like to be heard. THE COURT: Who is this? MR. MOSKOWITZ: Peter Moskowitz. THE COURT: This doesn't concern you. You're not a Defendant in an adversary proceeding, or are you? No, this doesn't concern you. Your matter will come later, Mr. Moskowitz. Go ahead. MS. NEVILLE: Good morning, Your Honor. Carole Neville from Dentons. I think we agree for the most part with what the Trustee's counsel has told you. There are a number of differences in our cases that make it more difficult to have this omnibus proceeding, but we did have one very productive meeting. And, in fact, we had a second scheduled for this very time slot, which you have usurped. So, I think we are moving forward and that is how

we would like to proceed, instead of trying to parse through

that order at this point.

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THE COURT: Okay. Anybody else want to be heard?

Well, it sounds like -- I'm certainly not going to stop you from speaking. My own idea is I could consolidate and try the 72 cases where there are pending claims objections and just trying those claims objections, but try the same issues essentially.

So I don't have a problem with that. I just have a question about the jury issue. There's no reason not to consolidate discovery. You know, on the basic question of - I guess, if there was a Ponzi scheme. I know some people have argued that there wasn't. And when it began, and whether it was limited to the split-strike customers, or whether it involved the convertible arbitrage customers also. So how do you propose we proceed now?

MS. BELL: Your Honor, we have a couple of proposals. One is, if the Court would like -- I know my letter requested a 60 day extension, but to the extent that the Court would like to have a status conference at the next omnibus hearing, we're open to that. We are preparing our reply papers but I think it would probably be more fruitful to have those papers submitted after we've had the opportunity to continue the discussions with the objecting Defendants, so we know what we're responding to.

It is our hope that once -- depending on what those discussions yield, we could put before the court a

Pg 20 of 40 Page 20 revised order that would address, I think, some of Your Honor's concern about the jury trial issues and what we propose to do about that. So, we're proposing a status conference in July or an August date? THE COURT: Well, just doing discovery doesn't implicate the jury trial concerns. It'd be the same discovery and presumably a District Court will consolidate and -- consolidate the discovery anyway. MS. BELL: Yes. THE COURT: I mean, I suppose you can have a consolidated trial in a District Court for the jury cases. MS. BELL: Right. And so our proposed order would simply stop to the extent that we're, again -- we're not proposing any options. And, again, I think the original order is really the Trustee's best attempt at coming up with something that would streamline the issues. THE COURT: Right. MS. BELL: But that said, I think if we're able to reach an agreement with the Defendants in consolidated discovery, then the idea would be to put that before the Court as a revised order. THE COURT: Okay. Why don't we adjourn this for 30 days? I know it's the summer but I'd like to move these

along. We've made progress with the good faith cases.

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if we can finish them off.

MS. BELL: Just for clarification, Your Honor, would that be a status conference on the next omnibus date?

Just for scheduling purposes, we have not yet put in our reply. Should we hold that until after the next status conference?

THE COURT: A reply in support of your motion?

MS. BELL: Yes. Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You could put in a reply. I mean, I think I know what's appropriate and what's not appropriate. For example, I wouldn't permit any opt out or opt in if you're -- if -- for example, with respect to the claims objections, I'd just order a consolidated trial. Unless somebody could convince me that their case is so unique that it would be unjust or unfair to have a consolidated trial.

But at least with the Trustee going forward, it's the same evidence that affects all the cases. And then people, I guess, can come in and argue they were convertible arbitrage customers or they can prove that certain treasury stock that was purchased was actually listed on their account and then sold -- it wasn't a fictitious profit.

But those are unique to individuals. The underlying argument about when the Ponzi scheme began is the same in every case.

MS. BELL: Yes, we agree with that, Your Honor. I

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1	guess, would it be Your Honor's preference for us to submit
2	the reply if we're not we haven't concluded the
3	negotiations with the Defendant?
4	THE COURT: Or why don't you submit a reply, let's
5	say, in three weeks, okay?
6	MS. BELL: Okay.
7	THE COURT: And then we'll have another conference
8	in 30 days. I'm going to give you another day.
9	MS. BELL: Perfect. Great. Thanks, Your Honor.
10	THE COURT: Let's say July 25th, okay?
11	MS. BELL: Great.
12	MR. CREMORA: July what, Your Honor?
13	THE COURT: July 25. It's a little less than 30
14	days but it's about four weeks. At 10 o'clock.
15	MS. BELL: And I think that's thanks, Your
16	Honor.
17	THE COURT: Okay, thank you.
18	MR. CREMORA: Thank you, Your Honor.
19	THE COURT: Let's everybody's excused who wants
20	to leave. Let's deal with Mr. Moskowitz's case because he's
21	on the line. All right, Mr. Moskowitz, there is your
22	objection to the Trustee's determination that you don't have
23	a net equity claim because you withdrew more from your
24	account than you deposited. So I'll hear from you now.
25	MR. MOSKOWITZ: The first thing I'd say is I was

never a direct customer of BMLIS. I had two accounts. One was a Roth IRA, and the other was a regular IRA. And what happened was I converted the regular IRA into a Roth IRA and that was performed by Retirement Accounts, Incorporated, my Trustee.

And when the account was converted, the Roth -the regular IRA was closed and they directed BLMIS to
reregister the stocks into the name of the new account, and
they told me that they had done that and taken possession,
and then put it into the new account. So, one account was
closed, another was opened.

I did not directly participate in that because I wasn't allowed to act as my fiduciary. And when I filed the claim, I only did it because I was told by Fiserv, which ad -- which our retirement accounts had become -- I was told that they met with people from SITC and they were not going to file the claims, that I would have to do it personally and that the Trustee would accept my signature on the account.

But I didn't think that was proper because when a Roth IRA -- any kind of IRA is set up, you're not allowed to act as your own fiduciary. And I didn't have the information of what had transpired at the time. The time was short. I only had 60 days to file a claim, and if I didn't file it, then all was lost.

Page 24 1 THE COURT: But you filed a claim. And the 2 question now is whether you have a net equity claim. How much money did you deposit into the accounts? 3 MR. MOSKOWITZ: I did not deposit anything into 4 the accounts. The Retirement Accounts did. 5 6 THE COURT: Okay. How much was deposited into the 7 accounts as to which you filed a net equity claim? 8 MR. MOSKOWITZ: I don't know. 9 THE COURT: Well, the Trustee says it was --10 MR. MOSKOWITZ: I know that the Trustee had a 11 figure. I don't have it in front of me exactly. 12 THE COURT: Let me interrupt you. It's about 13 \$455,000 deposited between 1992 and 2001. Do you agree or 14 disagree with that? 15 MR. MOSKOWITZ: That was deposited into two 16 different accounts. 17 THE COURT: Okay. MR. MOSKOWITZ: And one was -- I don't know if 18 19 that figure is correct but it may be. 20 THE COURT: Well, do you have any evidence of a 21 different number? That's what the Trustee's books and 22 records show. 23 MR. MOSKOWITZ: No, I don't. THE COURT: Pardon? 24 25 MR. MOSKOWITZ: I don't.

Page 25 1 THE COURT: Okay. How much did you withdraw from 2 the accounts? 3 MR. MOSKOWITZ: I don't have that figure. I k now that the Trustee has his figure. 4 5 THE COURT: The Trustee's figure is \$499,000. Do 6 you disagree with that? 7 MR. MOSKOWITZ: And if you accept the cash-in, cash-out theory, it's probably correct, according to the 8 9 figures that he -- that I was sent. 10 THE COURT: Okay. 11 MR. MOSKOWITZ: But disagree with the methodology. 12 THE COURT: What methodology do you say the Trustee should've used? 13 MR. MOSKOWITZ: Well, if he's not accepting the 14 15 final statement as what was in the account -- and when I 16 opened my second accounts, it was opened with stocks. And 17 there's no credit given to me there. 18 THE COURT: Well, the Trustee contends that prior to the time that you opened a second account, you had 19 20 exhausted the first account, so there was nothing to 21 transfer to the second account. 22 MR. MOSKOWITZ: I agree he contends that. THE COURT: Right. Well, do you have any other 23 evidence? 24 25 MR. MOSKOWITZ: I have the evidence from

1 Retirement Accounts, Incorporated directing BMLIS to 2 reregister stocks and BMLIS supposedly did it, and I was given a 1099 for withdrawing \$399,000 worth of stock from 3 BMLIS, which I paid taxes on. 4 5 THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything else? 6 MR. MOSKOWITZ: I don't think so, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: All right. Anything from the Trustee? MAN 1: Unless Your Honor has any questions, no. 8 9 THE COURT: The issue -- one of the issues that 10 Mr. Moskowitz has raised is whether he was even a customer 11 because he had a fiduciary, I guess, representing him in 12 connection with the account. What's the response to that? MAN 1: It's an admission that he didn't have a 13 14 direct customer account. 15 THE COURT: Well, but did he have an account? 16 MAN 1: He did have a customer account. 17 THE COURT: All right. So he had an account. I 18 should say, Mr. Moskowitz, if you didn't have an account, 19 you have no debt equity claim. So that's not a good 20 argument for you. But what I'll do is I will sustain the 21 Trustee's determination and overrule the objection. 22 The evidence provided by the Trustee under the cash-in, cash-out method, which is the method that the 2nd 23 24 Circuit has directed in two cases be used, whether it's

direct cash in of cash out or whether it involves an inter-

1 account transfer, as these accounts do, is that Mr. 2 Moskowitz deposited to the two accounts -- or into the 3 account, it was always only one account, although it changes in form -- \$454,697.02 and withdrew \$499,003.98. So he 4 5 withdrew in the aggregate more than he deposited. 6 And based upon the timing of the deposits and 7 withdrawals at the time the account was converted from a 8 regular IRA to a Roth IRA, and supposedly funded with an 9 inter-account transfer, there was nothing left. In the 10 earlier account, whatever the statements purported to say 11 were irrelevant really, unfortunately, to what you actually had, Mr. Moskowitz, because all those entries were 12 13 fictitious and the courts have rejected reliance -- or the 14 use of the statements to prove what was in the account. 15 So, I will overrule your objection and I will 16 direct the Trustee to submit an order. 17 MAN 1: Thank you, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: Thank you Thank you, Your Honor. 19 MAN 1: 20 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Moskowitz. Last is the 21 Kingate matter. Go ahead. 22 MR. LOIGMAN: Thank you, Your Honor. Robert 23 Loigman of Quinn Emanuel for the joint liquidators of the 24 Kingate Funds. Hopefully, we don't really have any dispute 25 to discuss here today.

THE COURT: It sounds like a dispute. You want to mediate and they don't.

MR. LOIGMAN: I think -- well, let me give Your Honor a little bit of background and then I'll tell you where I think we're at right now. As a very brief background, the case is now in active discovery. We have exchanged probably hundreds of thousands of documents, and depositions are now underway and they are continuing.

A few weeks ago, the Trustee proposed that we adjourn the fact discovery cutoff by four months from what was then July 31st to November 30th. In the context of discussing that proposal, we proposed, in turn, that the Trustee agree that at the end of fact discovery, whenever fact discovery may actually end, we have a mediation.

And we believed then, as we believe now, that mediation is appropriate in this case where you have on both sides of the caption Court-appointed officials. You have the Trustee, who is trying to assemble and ultimately distribute money to victims of Madoff's fraud; and on our side of the caption you have the joint liquidators, and the investors in the Kingate Funds are in the same boat. They invested the vast bulk of their money with Madoff and they are themselves Madoff victims. It seems like an ideal situation to try to resolve through a mediation.

At the time that I raised that a few weeks ago,

the Trustee correctly pointed out in response that we had attempted to reach settlements in the past and, in fact, came very close to actually concluding settlements on two occasions. That's true but those settlement discussions, the last one was six years ago now. It was in --

THE COURT: Have you made an offer to the Trustee?

MR. LOIGMAN: We have not made an offer recently. But to sort of jump ahead, to bring you into the discussions that we had even more recently with the Trustee, what we have done is -- a few years ago the joint liquidators retained separate counsel specifically for mediation purposes. And the counsel they brought in was Morrison & Foerster. The reason they had selected Morrison & Foerster is because they have actually mediated with the Trustee other major cases. My understanding is successfully they've reached settlements. And here at counsel table with me today is James Peck, who obviously Your Honor knows, who is with Morrison & Foerster and would actively participate in the mediation process.

And while we have not made a specific proposal now

-- and the Trustee has said we are free to make a specific

proposal at any time -- one of the factors that has been

missing from past discussions that we think has -- would

really make a material difference is having a third party

neutral. Having somebody oversee the process, give

structure to it, and perhaps bring the two sides to be able to recognize the points made by each other with, I think, a little more understanding and, hopefully, to bring to it a successful resolution.

As recently as yesterday, counsel for the joint liquidators -- that included my firm, Quinn Emanuel, also Morrison & Foerster -- spoke with counsel for the Trustee about today's conference. And it's my understanding, Your Honor, that basically the Trustee has said they would agree to have a mediation at the conclusion of discovery. We proposed that rather than wait until the end of discovery to start picking a mediator, putting in place deadlines for mediation briefs, whatever the procedures may be, that we start doing that if not now, within the next month or so, so that we don't -- to expedite the process. And so by the time we get to the end of fact discovery, we are in a position to really charge ahead full speed with the mediation.

Obviously, I'll let the Trustee speak for themselves. I don't want to speak for them. But it's my understanding that we essentially now have an agreement to that effect. And if that's so, then I don't think there's anything that we're asking the Court's guidance on today.

THE COURT: You want to select a mediator now, but wait until the end of discovery to mediate?

MR. LOIGMAN: Well, I think, we would be happy to proceed with mediation --

THE COURT: I understand.

MR. LOIGMAN: -- even sooner. The Trustee has made the point to us that we're now in the middle of very active discovery. There are, as we acknowledged, very important witnesses who are scheduled already, who are coming up. And the Trustee has made fairly clear to us on a number of occasions, they would like to complete this discovery process we're in, which is nearing completion, before sitting at the table and mediating. And we respect that. And that's why we're saying we're okay -- we're willing to say mediation won't start until the end of fact discovery.

It doesn't preclude us, as Your Honor points out, as the Trustee points out, from putting an offer to the Trustee before then. If it's appropriate at a certain time we'll do that. But all we're saying is at the same time it shouldn't preclude us from talking about the logistics of the mediation to make sure it's put in place so that we don't have sort of a long delay at the end of fact discovery but, instead, we're really ready to just move forward with mediation at that point in time.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. PONTO: Good morning, Your Honor. Geraldine

Ponto, representing the Trustee. I'm here with Stephanie Ackerman, my colleague also for the Trustee.

Your Honor, we did not oppose mediation. Two years ago, when I was contacted by the special mediation counsel for the joint liquidators, I said then that we did not oppose mediation. I said we were just at that point embarking on discovery. In fact, the joint liquidators at that point were still resisting the production of documents, which took years to obtain. So we now have that. We are now in deposition discovery.

THE COURT: So, what's left of discovery? Because I didn't sign the order extending discovery, I wanted to know what was left. I'd like to move this case along and try it, if it's necessary.

MS. PONTO: We have -- as Your Honor knows,
because you've issued letters of request for ten -- what we
thought were London-based witnesses; those depositions have
-- six of them, I believe, have occurred. We have Mr.
Ceretti and Grosso yet to occur. We couldn't find Mr.
Chapman, who was one of the witnesses. We understand he's
relocated to France, and we're in the process of identifying
him.

Your Honor just recently signed another letter of request for another witness, Ms. Salahuddin. She is in Ireland. We can report that, I believe it was yesterday,

the Irish court did give effect to Your Honor's letter rogatory, rather. I correct myself. And we are now in the process of seeing whether her counsel -- her U.S. counsel happens to be Mr. Ceretti and Mr. Grosso's counsel -- whether they will accept service of the Irish court order or whether she has Irish counsel. So, we have that one to go.

We're looking for Mr. Chapman. There are two other witnesses in Bermuda that we are looking to depose. We may do one of those informally. We have four former Tremont employees that we just firmed updates with them, and I believe we sent an email to Mr. Loigman to confirm those dates, subject to his availability. Because we always try to have a date that's mutually convenient. As you may recall, Tremont was the co-manager with Kingate Management for ten years. So we have four of those witnesses.

So, we're winding down, and we have hopes -- we could not complete the discovery by July 31 but we're hopeful. We don't know, but we're very hopeful and we will do everything we can to complete fact discovery by November 30, which is the date that we sought.

In fact, Your Honor, in the proposed case
management order, I did include -- after -- actually, this
was agreed between Mr. Loigman and myself before he wrote
the letter to the Court. So I was surprised by it. I said
in this case management order in Paragraph 8 that the

Trustee and the joint liquidators will continue to discuss the appropriate timing of a mediation. That could happen today, tomorrow -- there was no restriction.

THE COURT: Well, it sounds like you agree that the mediation, if it's going to occur, should occur at the end of discovery.

MS. PONTO: At the end of fact discovery. They don't want to go through the expense of expert discovery, and we accommodated that. So, we will -- and our position has not changed from two years ago, when I was first contacted by mediation counsel. It hasn't changed recently. There's been no change. We have always been open to mediation.

and there's really no need to argue them because the Courtappointed officials have been in place from the outset; we've always been dealing with Court-appointed officials.

The second reason that a third party neutral is essential --fine, but it hasn't been that. And that's why in my reply I wanted the Court to know, it hasn't been the Trustee that's resisted discovery. We had an agreement. We've had, as Mr. Loigman points out -- we've had two agreements. But they were, for one reason or another, they could not be consummated.

So, in terms of those reasons, that hasn't changed

- either. We are very receptive to settlement and we believe, though, that as we go through the process of discovery, we're learning more facts that strengthen the case.
  - THE COURT: Well, I guess the proposal is to appoint a mediator now, or a neutral now, but have him or her not start working, I guess, until the end of discovery. What's your response to that?
  - MS. PONTO: We have some suggestions and we'd like to discuss it with them. I told them that yesterday on the phone. They were all on the phone. And we haven't gotten further than "Let's discuss some suggested names."
  - THE COURT: Don't you have discovery -- isn't

    Judge Moss overseeing discovery in this matter?
    - MS. PONTO: Judge Moss has --
  - appoint him as the mediator and he can coordinate -- he can use his judgment in terms of whether it's appropriate to start mediation or to mediate any issues, or just wait until the end of discovery. I understand you can't necessarily give a complete position paper until you've completed your discovery but, you know, somehow this mediation of the merits, I think, is tied up to some extent with the cost of all of this discovery that you're going through. That's my suggestion but --
  - MS. PONTO: Judge Moss is --

I'm just -- you know, he's probably THE COURT: familiar somewhat with the case. So he's up and running, he had experience in this, you can select other mediators when the time comes. I don't know -- I don't see a major benefit to otherwise simply selecting a mediator and having the mediator sit and wait because the Trustee's not going to be in a position to articulate his position until he's completed his fact discovery. That's basically -- that's implicit in everything he's been saying. MR. LOIGMAN: And, Your Honor, if I can --THE COURT: But if you can pick somebody, that's fine. MR. LOIGMAN: I think to speak to that, Your Honor, I agree there's no need for a mediator to sit around and cool his or her heels for --THE COURT: So, what's the mediator going to do? MR. LOIGMAN: I think what our thinking was, is our understanding from the Trustee was that they would agree to mediation but only at the conclusion of fact discovery. THE COURT: Which they've essentially done, as I understand it. MR. LOIGMAN: Which we respect. I think what -and my colleagues at Morrison & Foerster are probably more familiar with this than I am because they've engaged in mediations with the Trustee before. My understanding is it

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can take some time to actually -- because each party is allowed to propose certain mediators, and then there can be discussions as to the agreement.

THE COURT: But that's -- that's a week. You know, that's a week's time, and if you don't agree -- in other words, when that trigger occurs, if you don't agree, then in seven days I'll select the mediator in an ultimate sense.

MR. LOIGMAN: So we're happy to work with the Trustee to get a mediator selected. And all we wanted to do was to make sure that happened sufficiently in advance so that there wouldn't be a delay at the conclusion of discovery.

MS. PONTO: Mr. Loigman has also committed, Your Honor, that when we say at the conclusion of fact discovery, should that -- should we have to seek a further extension of time, and no party really wants that, that it will be whenever fact discovery concludes. That is when we will commence mediation. That was our agreement yesterday on the phone.

THE COURT: Why don't you embody this into your -a revised scheduling order, so everybody's in agreement on
that? And, as I said, I'm not inclined to appoint a
mediator because I don't think that a mediator is necessary
now. Because I don't think the mediator is really going to

- accomplish anything. And it doesn't take as long as you say. The timing is after the parties have submitted their positions, which the Trustee is not ready to do until the Trustee completes discovery.
- So, submit a revised order. I'll reiterate my suggestion that you think about -- it doesn't matter to me -- but you think about using Judge Moss, who can in combination oversee any discovery disputes and also if he thinks they're appropriate, since he has a lot of experience in this, to mediate or conduct a settlement conference either during or after. But I leave that to you.
- MR. LOIGMAN: Your Honor, I did want to raise one final point, which his -- and we can certainly, with the Trustee, submit a revised scheduling order that will provide for the mediation. I think earlier in this conference, you mentioned that you had not signed the extension --
- THE COURT: I didn't think I did. I wanted to hear what -- pardon?
- MR. LOIGMAN: I think the Court did sign it.
- THE COURT: Oh, all right. I'm sorry. I thought

  -- I thought I didn't, because I wanted to hear what was

  left. And now I'm looking at something like 15 depositions

  that have to occur.
- MR. LOIGMAN: But we will certainly submit a revised --

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Page 39 It's not necessary. You can just THE COURT: submit a letter agreement, if you like. I'm not concerned that somebody's going to come back and say we didn't agree to something that they said they agreed to on the record. MR. LOIGMAN: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. (Whereupon these proceedings were concluded at 10:53 AM) 

Page 40 1 CERTIFICATION 2 3 I, Sonya Ledanski Hyde, certified that the foregoing 4 transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. 5 Digitally signed by Sonya Sonya Ledanski Hyde 6 DN: cn=Sonya Ledanski Hyde, o, ou, email=digital1@veritext.com, Ledanski Hyde c=US 7 Date: 2018.07.16 16:38:06 -04'00' 8 Sonya Ledanski Hyde 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 Veritext Legal Solutions 20 21 330 Old Country Road 22 Suite 300 23 Mineola, NY 11501 24 25 June 28, 2018 Date: